turbances in the country, it may be stated that material support in terms of paramilitary forces and equipment is provided to the state governments as and when occasion arises or demands are made to enable them to effectively manage and control the riot situation on ground.

With a view to finding ways and means of combating the evils of communalism, the National Integration Council has been deliberating to find a solution to this vexed problem. The Council held two meetings during 1990—one in April in New Delhi and the other in September in Madras. At these meetings, resolutions were passed to the effect that the problems have to be solved in a peaceful manner, an amicable solution is to be found to the Ram Janma Bhoomi—Babri Masjid issue and that nothing should be done to aggravate the communal tension which already existed in the country.

With a view to promoting the twin concepts of communal harmony and national integration, a scheme is presently operative in the Ministry of Home Affairs under which financial assistance is granted to the voluntary organisations for holding functions and seminars for this purpose in various parts of the country.

Keeping in mind the need to foster communal harmony and prevent the occurrence of communal riots in the country, guidelines were issued to the States/U.Ts. in April, 1990 detailing measures in this behalf. A set of suggestions have also been sent to States/U.Ts. in August, 1990 about the curbing of inflammatory speeches, writings etc. which tend to vitiate the communal atmosphere in the country.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is also monitoring some aspects of the 15-point programme for minorities welfare. These include setting up of Special Courts, relief to riot victims, recruitment of minorities in police etc.

(f) and (g) The Central Government have issued guidelines to the various State Governments/U.Ts. which envisage that the amount of ex-gratia relief grants, for cases of death or permanent incapacitation be fixed at Rs. 50,000/-. A pension of Rs. 500/- per month may also be given to the widows of the victims of communal riots belonging to the low income group. The State Government have also been requested that a system of expeditious disbursement of the ex-gratia relief be devised.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have recently announced an ex-gratia relief of Rs. 1.00 lakh to the next of the kin of the deceased victims of communal disturbances, an amount of Rs. 4,000/- each to the seriously injured persons and Rs. 1,000/- each to the other injured persons in the riots.

Closing of Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd.

870. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Limited, Asansol in West Bengal was closed in 1980 rendering thousands of its workers jobless without giving them adequate compensation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the workers are waiting for the reopening of the said glass factory so that they could get work therein;

(c) if so, by when the glass factory is likely to be repoened;

(d) whether Government propose to nationalise the said glass factory in the interest of its workers; and

(e) if the answer to part (d) above be in the negative what remedial action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI KAMAL MORARKA): (a) to (e) The unit of M/s. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., at Asansol, West Bengal which was closed in 1980 is being taken over by M/s. Ispat Pelletech Ltd. follo-

wing the order of Calcutta High Court dated 15-2-1990. M/s. Ispat Pelletech Ltd. have made part payment for taking over the assets of this unit. They have now made a request to the Government for transfer of the licences and for carrying out a feasibility study for revamping, rehabilitation and modernisation of the unit.

A memorandum of understanding on re-employment of the workers was arrived at on 15-1-1990 between the unions and the purchaser.

Government do not propose to nationalise the unit.

Cost audit Reports of Joint Stock Companies

871. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of Joint Stock Companies which have been asked by Government to prepare Cost Audit Reports under Section 233(B) of the Companies Act during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to make these reports public; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI KAMAL MORARKA): (a) During the last three years around 1500 companies have been subjected to Cost Audit. The efforts involved in compiling this information would not be commensurate with the benefits sought to be derived. However, industrywise list showing the number of companies which were subjected to cost audit during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, under sub-section 10 of Section 233B of the Companies Act, 1956, the Central Government is empowered to direct the company whose cost accounts have been audited under Section 233B of the Act, to circulate to its members alongwith the notice of the annual general meeting to be held for the first time after the submission of such report, the whole or such portion of the said report as it may specify in this behalf.

Statement

S. No.	Industries	Number of companies on which Cost Audit Orders were issued during the Calendar years.		
		1990	1989	1988
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cement	43		33
2	Cycles	4		4
3	Rubber Tyres & Tubes	14		9
4	Caustic Soda	19		11
5	Room Air Conditioner	17		2
6	Refrigerator	5		3
7	Automobile Batteries	4		3